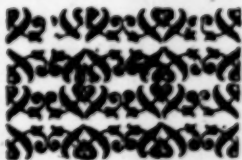


A
S P E E C H
MADE IN THE
LOWER HOVSE OF
PARLIAMENT,

Anno. 1621.

By Sir Edward Cicill,
Colonell.



Printed 1621.

SP E E C H

MADE IN THE

HOUSE OF

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

UNITED STATES

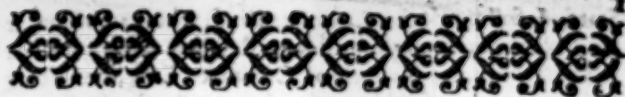
OF AMERICA

IN SENATE AND HOUSE

OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



A S P E E C H

made in the Lower House of

Parliament, *Anno 1621.*

By *Sir Edward Cecil*
Colonell.

THIS Honourable House, Is compos^d of divers professions, And every one of us, according to the experience his profession hath learned him, is bound to deliver, what in conscience he shall thinke needfull, for the glorie of God and the good of the Kingdome, which is a service here, wherein I haue been a daily witness of other mens painfulness. The worthinesse of the example requireth me not to be silent, and I would to God a Soldier had lesse occasion to speak in this place, where the businesse of war, is become so great a Stranger, that but for our neighbours (whose houses are on fire) we should utterly forget it: by the light of those fires, we may see our dangers and be advised to provide against them, which is the point I would now speake upon. The defence of Religion, and the safetie of the Land, are the things in danger. For though we enjoy them by reason of the peace we enjoy, yet it is a peace of such nature, as cannot assure them unto us, because no peace is able to maintaine it selfe unarmed. We are then to consider on the one side, who is the Enemy we are to provide against, how great our danger is, and how neere it is. On the other side, what defence we stand in neede of, and when we are to provide it. First, who is the greatest Enemy we haue in respect of our Religion. The Catholike King is evident, by the protection he giveth our Papists and traytors, and by his nourishing the Seminaries and Iesuites of our Nation.

2. Who is the greatest enemy we haue, in respect of the

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State. It followeth the Catholike King, whose ambition, it
 hath ever been through the sides of Religion to thrust at the
 heart of the State, his Title of Catholike King, reflecting
 more upon universall Monarchy, then greatnesse of religion.
 That it hath been his ambition to create himselfe Monarch
 of the world, his consultations, & designs have given cleare
 testimonie, and under pretence of Religion, he colours his
 quarrell for it. So that England is not onely a part compre-
 hended in his ambition, but the chiefe marke of his offence,
 because in respect both of Religion and State, England is the
 greatest impediment in his way. But some will imagine (it
 may be) that his ambition he had to the Monarchy of the
 whole world, is a good while agoe dead in his mind; I assure
 my selfe, it never dyed, somewhat indeed the action and
 storme of it was laid in the beginning of his truce with the
 States; but if ever it were dead, there is nothing more cer-
 taine, then that now it is renewed againe to more life then e-
 ver it had; which if it please the honour and wisdom of this
 house to give me the hearing, I will manifest unto them.
 The successe of the house of Austria in Germany hath in-
 couraged them, and raised a new spirit of ambition in them.
 It hath crowned them with a new reputation, & a great one.
 It calleth upon them to follow their good fortune, which
 they haue these promises for. Their footing in the Palatine,
 for the displanting of a whole Countrey of our religion. The
 weaknesse of the Princes of the Vnion which is discovered,
 to be such in their last cold actions, (that we may truly say)
 what doth remaine unlost of Germany which was never lost
 before, doth hold but vpon courtesie, Then the passages that
 these succelles, do offer to open him downe into the Vnited
 Provinces, in the body of which state they haue a faction
 now a working, the sect of the *Arminians*, which is another
 thing that animareth them. Out of the Low Countries they
 cannot but looke into England which will carry all the rest.
 The King of Spaine having now the aduantage in *Italy* to
 make himselfe the master of it by his sorts he hath raised in
Volisima, for the blocking up of almost all *Italy*, specially the
 anci-

ancient common wealth of *Venice*, our intire friends. And
lastly the dangers, the house of *Austria* and the Church of
Rome haue been in, and the hopes they are now in, will be
still pricking them forwards to follow their good fortune.
These things considered, who can so flatter himselfe to im-
agine, that the catholique Kings ambition, to the Monarchy
of the whole world is dead, thus great an Enemy we haue, and
thus affected, and yet we are unarmed. Now then that we
may know the enemy we haue to provide against, Let us
consider how great our danger is, in that which I haue spo-
ken already: The greatest of it is mainly understood, yet to
understand it the better, we are to looke on those of the Re-
ligion in France, who were never so dangerously threatned
as now, nor had euer such cause to quake, in so much as did
they not hope of reliefe out of this Kingdome, I think they
would yeeld presently to mercie, and how can we relieue our
neighbours that are in no able disposition to uphold our
selves. Again to understand our danger the better, now we
haue weighed the condition and State of friends and ene-
mies abroad, Let us examine how it stand with us here at
home, how many Papiests live here amongst us, that under
the Church cause, carrie euill mindes to the State, to their
owne native Countrey, and could be willing to see it bleed
to death, at the foote of a stranger, at the foote of the King
of Spaine, so farre doe the papiests of our nation differ from
others. For such faithfull servants are ours to that foraine
Prince, as that they will not onely hold arguments against
the Majestie of their owne King, and his children, and raise
more then any of our best neighbours and friends, but will
spend their study & venture their lives, to make the Spanish
King the *Monarch of Christendome*, so wel they haue proficed
under their Masters the Iesuites, those faithfull Counsellors
of Spaine, & at this very houre, (I assure my selfe) the succeſſe
in Germany is their present object, & the good they promise
themselves by it, their object in future, even very now they
are discoursing of it, and growing proud in the destruction
it threatens us withall: the houses of Parliament where we

do now sit, do beare record against them, in that unmatched treason, the powder plot, thus great our danger is, and yet we are unarmed, and that is our greatest danger.

The third thing we are to consider in the danger, is how neere it is unto us, for although we heare the Spaniard is as farre from us as the Palatine, yet if we will take the distance, either by the scale of State or Warre, we must judge our danger, not much further from us then our sea coasts. In our profession of armes its a principle, that if the Counter scarfe be gained, though it be beyond the ditch the whole fortification is accounted lost. For the Rampier serves but for a defence to make a composition, so that if you will be content to loose the Counter scarfe, then you must thinke of nothing but a composition. And with whom will you think to compound, with an enemy that will keep good quarter? no, with one that will keepe the same quarter, the wolfe doth with the lambe. If you will do as no good souldier ever did, that is, suffer your enemy to dwell in your out workes, while his friendes among us, are expecting of him within, and never look to arme and defend your selves, its best for you to yeeld betimes, For yeelding is like to prove the best of the successe: but if you haue no beliefe in that kinde of security, let us doe as the Israelites did, pray and treate with our swordes in our hands, for England that hath bin at the least 4. times conquered, was never in more danger then it is at this present, thus great, yea thus neere our danger is, & yet we are unarmed.

Now for the defence we stand in need of, we are to consider the oppression of his Maiesties Iſſue, that we are bound in honour & safetie to redeeme them out of it, and if we are to look to defence of our own country against invasion, which England was never subiect to for want of number, but for want of military strength and order. For the warres abroad, ther is required a great Army, for the defence at home a more sufficient and better discipline, & a more sincere execution of lawes against the Papists. The first touching the redeeming of the Paller, is first to be resolved on, which brings me now to the consideration of our danger, when we are to provide against

gainst it, I pray God it be not too late, you may understand by that prayer my opinion, when we are to provide against it is now instantly; Let us loose no time, not a day, not an houre not a minute. The season of the yeare requireth it, for if we loose the season, which is to be ready with a royall Army, against the beginning of the spring, and so suffer the Spanish side to go on this yeare as did the last, you cannot conceive how it will be in the power of man to keep him from the absolute height of his ambition. Let us not treat with him, but as I said before with our sword in our hands, his treaties otherwise are ominous. Let us all fall down upon our knees, with a communion of minde to God for his presence among us, and then immediately fall into consultation for the speedy preparing of mony, armes, munition, and good hearts for the defence of Religion, his Maiestie, his children, and the safety of the Common-wealth, For the providing, whereof mony is the first material, but it hath bin suggested by some, that the hearing of the subiects grievances, and the redressing of them was the first busines of Parliaments, admit it to be so. For the same reason then a subsidie is the first thing at this Parliament to be enacted, for the present necessitie of defending of the Kingdome is the publike grievance of the whole Common-wealth, all other are but particular and priuate grievances in respect of this, and this cannot be redressed without a subsidie, and that freely and presently granted. Other matters for the most part do concern but some of them one member, and some another of the Common-wealth, and may have more time to deliberate on: but this concernes the whole Land, we are all ingaged in it for our selves, and for our posteritie, and it cannot admit of any delay, for it is our own cause as well as the Kings, and the thing we should rather offer, then be sought unto for, seeing it will be money layd out in our extreame necessitie, for our owne safeties, if we neglect this, we shall in effect be as bad as our enemies instruments, and so offer all the rest of our labours to peril. From which God of his mercie defend vs.

FINIS.